NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETS. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery-THE WITE-THE SPY BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-MACHETH

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-SERFOUS FAM-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-The Dauss-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Young QUAKER-AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Boors AT THE

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Considan's Re-CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 672 Broadway-Ethiopian

. WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-CIRCUS, 37 BOWOTY-EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvand's Panonama or HELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIBUSES, 539 Broadway. OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

New York, Monday, May 2, 1853.

Notice to the Public.

Those of our subscribers who are so unfortunate as t be compelled, between now and to-morrow, to move their old goods, had better leave the street and number of their new places of residence with our clerks. Amidst the confusion of a change a newspaper is indispensable.

The sews. The Collins steamship Baltic, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, brought us four days later from England and the continent of Europe The British Parliament was engaged in debates upon the late extensive seizure of war munitions in London, supposed to belong to Kossuth, and the great financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the furnishing of "material aid" to the government treasury. The friends of the Hungarian exile indignantly denied his cognizance of the storing of arms, but the London Times hints its doubts of the truth of the disavowal. It was proposed to extend the Income Tax to Ireland, and to rate personal revenues under one hundred and fifty pounds year. This scheme of the budget was keenly canvassed in the London journals. The bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament had passed the Commons, but with a majority so small that its ultimate success in the House of Peers was considered doubtful. A select committee of the Lords had been appointed, with a commission to inquire into the course of education in Maynooth College. The tenure of office of the Aberdeen minis try was not considered very secure. Cotton was quoted at a decline in price, and breadstuffs remained unchanged. After parting from the Reverend Doctor McNeile—the propounder of the most impracticable fanatical theories both in religion and politics—at Liverpool, Mrs. H. B. Stowe had arrived in Glasgow. and, after a retirement of two days, was entertained at a soirée in the City Hall. Baillie Macdowell, senior magistrate of the city soccupied the chair; but the other civic dignitaries, the manufacturers, and the old anti-slavery leaders, were absent upon the occasion. There was plenty of tea and talk, but

fying the poetical assertion of-Kill a man's family, and they may brook it, But keep your hands from out their breeches pocket France enjoyed a perfect lull. Trade was duil, but the quarter's revenue showed a slight improvement in some departments of excise. The grand religious ceremonial for the repose of the soul of Napoleon First was fixed for the 4th instant, and it was said that Austria had consented to give up the ashes of Napoleon Second, so that they should rest with the remains of his great sire. The Eastern question was progressing toward a settlement. The Dutch awn from Queen of Spain had formed a new cabinet. It was bebeved that the sudden dissolution of the old one was caused by the dread of revelations by Gen. Concha upon the Cuban slave trade. The Austrian blockade of the Swiss frontier had been relaxed. Three executions for political offences had taken place at Bologna. A general peace feature pervaded the

no money: the Scotch people, in this instance, yeri-

We publish latest market quotations, commercial, maritime, and miscellaneous news, in another part of this paper.

Scarcely have our readers recovered from the painful sensation caused by the perusal of the details of the terrible railroad accident in Michigan, ere we are called upon to record another disaster of a far more destructive character, so far as concerns the loss of human life. The telegraph announces that the steamboat Ocean Wave was entirely consumed by fire on Lake Ontario, early last Saturday morning, and that not less than twenty-eight persons perished in the flames. The ill-fated vessel was owned by the Northern Railroad Company, and plied between Hamilton, C. W., and Ogdensburg, N. Y. Of a great number of women and children on board only three of the former were saved. All the officers of the vessel, except the first engineer, together with the greater portion of the crew, managed to make their escape. The flames are reported to have spread so rapidly that there was not time even to launch the small boats before the vessel was completely enveloped in a sheet of fire. A partial list of the saved and missing will be found under the telegraphic head, to which the reader is referred for a more lengthy account of the melancholy occurrence.

"Gov. Lane's extraordinary pronunciamento appears to be the chief topic of discussion throughout the entire country. Our Washington advices state that the supposed organ of the administration has retraced the position it assumed upon the subject, and a despatch from Providence declares that Mr. ex-Commissioner Bartlett, of the Boundary Survey, is about publishing a reply to Gov. L.'s manifesto in which he will show that the Mesilla Valley is and always has been in the undisputed possession of

We understand that information has been received from the Sandwich Islands, that King Kamehameha has made another strong appeal to our government to intercede and prevent the encroachments of the French, which now threaten the complete subjuga-

tion of his dominions. We have received a copy of the Singapore Bi-Monthly Circular and Prices Current, dated Thurs-We learn from it that the im ports of gold dust from the Archipelago, since the issue of the previous circular, amounted to four hundred and fifty buncals. Seven hundred and thirty, nine ounces, and three hundred and pinety-nine and a half buncals of Australian gold had arrived at Singapere by the steamer Chasan. Small sales of the latter description had taken place at 28 jdrs. per buncal. The experts from the tenth day of February up to the twenty fifth of the same month were nine ha dred and sixty buncals to Calcutta and elsewhereand two thousand nine hundred and thirty five and three-quarters buncals to London, by the overland

From the last report of the City Inspector, which will be found in another column, it appears that the number of deaths in New York, during the past week, was 328-showing a decrease of 10 on that of

mison, 29 by convulsions, 14 by dropsy the head, 8 by small pox (which, we are t alarmingly prevalent at present), 9 by delirium tremens, 14 by inflammation of the lungs, 13 by maras mus, and 5 by unknown diseases. No less than 25 persons died of scarlet, typhus, and other kinds of fevers. The proportion of deaths among the sexes is as follows :- Men, 72 ; women, 63 ; beys, 105 ; and girls, 88. As usual, the mortality among children under ten years was excessive, the deaths numbering 198, or nearly two-thirds of the whole, and of these 89 were under one year. The degrees of mor. tality which mark the various periods of human life are particularly worthy of attention. Between the first and the second year the number of deaths were 39, presenting a remarkable decrease in the mortality among children in their first year. As we ascend the scale, we find the deaths vary in the following manner :- From 2 to 5 years, 50; from 5 to 10, 12; from 10 to 20, 8; from 20 to 30, 32; from 30 to 40, 40; from 40 to 50, 26; from 50 to 60, 10; from 60 to 70, 12; from 70 to 80, 5; from 80 to 90, 3; and from 90 to 100, 1. The proportion of deaths every week among persons of different ages, varies very slightly from the fore going statement. We are not aware that any scientific explanation has ever been given in relation to this subject, but we should think its investigation would be exceedingly interesting to the medical faculty. We desire to know, for instance, what diseases are most fatal to persons between ten and twenty years of age, and so on throughout the decades, to the average length of life in this city. The influence of the atmosphere upon the general health at diferent seasons, has been pretty well determined; but on this matter we are not aware that anything has ever been published. Of the 328 persons who died during the past week, 214 were born in the United States, 65 in Ireland, 14 in England, 26 in Germany, and 3 in Scotland. The annual sermon in aid of the Presbyterian Board

of Foreign Missions was preached last evening, at the Rev. Mr. Alexander's Church, Nineteenth street, Fifth avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Smythe, of Charleston, South Carolina. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie read an interesting abstract from the sixteenth annual report of the Board, which is to be found in another column.

Father Gavazzi delivered, last night, in the Sunday-shool room of the Tabernacle, an interesting lecture on "The Martyrs of Italy," in commemoration of the 30th of April, 1849, on which day the French army without Rome was routed by the legions of Garribaldi. The hall was densely crowded, and the coator was often interrupted by applause. The arrival of the Baltic prevents us from publishing the lecture, which will appear in another number.

In addition to the details of the foreign news, our inside pages to-day contain some very interesting information under the head of the "Romance of Crime:" Important Decisions in the Supreme Court: Financial and Commercial Reviews; Theatrical Gossip, &c.

Our Expose of Civil Corruption. It becomes our duty, this morning, to lay before the public another instance of civil corruption. We trust we may be allowed to use this term, though in the case before us the City Council figures as the agent and not the patient, the donor, not the recipient, of a bribe. If any sensible distinction can be drawn between the two shades of guilt, that is no doubt the most beinous which involves subornation as well as direct criminality, and which not only degrades its own perpetrator, but implicates others in his offence. Grave as is the wrong done to society by the individual who barters his couscience for a bribe, the tempter and purchaser deserves at least equal reprobation. His offence is fearfully aggravated, when, as in the case we are about to disclose, the high credit and reputation of the donor and the poverty of the recipient smoothed the path for the nefarious offer, and the consideration was of such magnitude that the most resolute integrity might have been shaken-not that we would urge these matters in extenuation of the guilt of the victims: poverty, as every body knows. is no excuse for crime. We renounce the benefit of this and all other pleas in mitigation, and, confessing with becoming contrition that we ourselves received the bribe, humbly throw curselves on the mercy of the public for forgiveness.

To some few of our readers, whose means enthe Herald the luxury of other city papers. further explanation may be superfluous. They learnt long since that we had attained the enviable distinction of "Corporation Printer," and that, as such, we were bound to defend the City Council at all hazards. It is true that occasional articles in our columns may have seemed to militate against this belief, and must have appeared widely at variance with the theory of our elevation to the post of Corporation organ. The readers of our cotemporaries must have found it difficult to reconcile the severity of our strictures on many of the acts of the aldermen, with the notion that we were paid for supporting them. But the fact had been stated by men of unquestioned veracity, and the simplest mode of explaining the contradiction was to suppose that, though the paid defender of the aldermen, we defended them badly, and so far forgot our compact as occasionally to administer a somewhat vigorous castigation to our employers. That this was the conclusion to which many came, we are quite ready to believe.

To those whose newspaper reading is confined to our own columns, it is right that we should explain that for the last twelve months our cotemporaries have periodically charged us with being the paid organ of the Corporation. When we refused to join in the hue and cry against an alderman until his delinquency was estab lished, we were told we had been paid to defend him. When we showed that many of the grievances of which the public complained were due to the imperfections of the law, and not to the faults of its administrators, we were told we had been paid to defend them. Some charitably inclined persons expostu lated with us on the enormity of our con duct, but the majority preferred the more pitiless course of bluntly denouncing us as corrupt. Under the weight of so grave a charge we trust we may congratulate ourselves on having preserved a tolerably creditable equanimity. We have borne the scorching epithet of Corporation organ with uniform composure and resignation. We have submitted to the torrent of invective which our juvenile cotemporaries delight to nour on our heads, with a fortitude

that we can look back upon with satisfaction. So far as the merits of the charge are con cerned, we are here to confess our iniquity and plead guilty. In April, 1852, we agreed to amblish the Corporation advertisements from May 1, of that year to May 1, of this year, for the sum of \$3 000. We might say that so large an offer was a serious temptation to a journal of very limited means, like the HERALD; but w seek no exense for our conduct. We took the three-thousand-dollar bribe, and became as our cotemporaries have said in their victaous indignation, Corporation Printer.

For these \$3,000, we have published every day from one column and a half to two columns of corporation advertisements. Carefully calcu-

worth to us, at our usual rates of advertising. a sum not less than ten thousand dollars. Estimating that they have covered two sides of one column of the HERALD, each day, the paper on which they have been printed during the past year has cost us \$6,852, or one twenty-fourth part of our whole daily paper bill. Our corrupt transactions with the City Council have thus really put us to an expense of upwards of four thousand dollars over the amount received, without calculating the cost of type. type setting, rent and other expenses attending the publication of a newspaper.

Besides the advertisements, we have published, in fulfilment of our contract, the official minutes of the Boards of Common Council, averaging a couple of columns of the HERALD, for some ten days in each month? This, be it understood, is independent of the reports of meetings, which are furnished us by our own reporter. All duly considered, we question whether \$10,000 a year would indemnify us for the space occupied in our columns, directly and indirectly, by the City Corporation. We certainly would he sitate about placing the same space at the disposal of a private advertiser for that sum; and those who have witnessed the straits to which the recent press of advertising has reduced us will readily give faith to the assertion.

In view of so shocking a case of corruption as s disclosed in the above statement, public indignation will doubtless rise to boiling pitch. Whether the Corporation ought to be sacrificed for having bought \$10,000 worth of our space for \$3,000, or whether the Herald ought to be crushed for having sold itself in so base a manner, we are at a loss to determine. The zealous reformers who were the first to expose our corruption may possibly decide; and, should it be deemed expedient to guard against the recurrence of the evil, we dare say that among our assailants more than one, with their limited circulation, might be found to accommodate the City Council at a much more reasonable figure, without incurring any serious risk of pecuniary loss to themselves.

UNCLE TOM AND HIS EFFECTS ON SOCIETY .-When Ainsworth's novel of "Jack Sheppard' was first published and dramatized, the immediate effect of its representation on the London stage was, to imbue fresh, harmless, innocent apprentice boys with the ambition of imitating that badly-notorious specimen of their society. and to overrun London with burglars and street robbers. The effect was so palpably referrable to the cause, that it was found absolutely necessary to prevent the further representation of the drama which had produced so much mischief. Just so discerning people can perceive the deleterious influence on society which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is beginning to operate in some rural districts of this country. Of late days we can observe that there is springing up a demand in the Northern market for ebony color, not to be sent to Southern plantations. but to supplant some of the white lords of the creation in the affections of their wives sweethearts and daughters. We are occasionally supplied by the country newspapers, of this and neighboring States, with romantic accounts of elopements of fair daughters of the Anglo Saxon race, with swart sons of Afric; and for the last few months these events have become so numerous as to give some cause for alarm lest the evil should spread and magnify. To what is this new feature in our society to be traced, but to the effect which the reading of Uncle Tom's Cabin has had, and is calculated to have, on the minds of silly, weak-minded young ladies?

One of the English papers recounts a curious circumstance which occurred in that country. from the same cause. A lady, whose nervous emperament was so highly excited by the perusal of that now fashionable production, and who happened to be at the time in that peculiar situation 'in which ladies like to be, who love their lords," gave birth to two young babies of able them to add to the substantial comforts of fine physical conformation, but whose skin was of the color prevailing in the dominions of the King of Congo. Investigations established the pleasing fact that there had not been a colored person seen in that quarter of the country for three years previously. And so the phenomenon was properly referred to the action of natural sympathy.

In this latitude, however, the effect of the dangerous novel is seen in a more physical and less phenomenal shape. Several married and unmarried ladies have recently exhibited a very striking partiality for kissing those whom the sun hath fiercely kissed. And not content with this mark of favor, they have in too many instances exposed their shame by actually eloping with them, leaving their husbands or the houses of their fathers, and throwing themselves and their purses into the arms of some strapping negro. Various instances of this kind have occurred of late, which it is unneeessary for us here to particularize, as some of them have already appeared in the news columns of our paper; and if there be not an immediate cessation to them, heads of families must begin to exercise more discrimination in selecting their colored servants, lest Sambo, the groom, or Pompey, the coachman, should turn out to be an African counterpart of Don Cæsar de Bazan. In fact. there is some reason to fear that, with the silly young ladies affected in this strange manner suiters who happen to be of the white species will have to adopt the prayer which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of the Moorish prince-

Mislike me not for my complexion." It is only very recently, and since the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," that this strange fancy has developed itself in womanhood. Solomon, the wise, among his numerous wives and concubines, had one favorite, whom he describes in his song as black but comely; and Moses, we know, gave great offence to his brother and sister by wedding an Ethiopean woman; but we have never seen it recorded in history. or found it true in practice, that women of the Caucasian family ever entertained affection for the negro race. Poor Desdemona is the only lady who is recorded to have had such a weakness, and explated her annatural love with her life. And it is a very curious and interesting fact that the erring female in one of the recent cases we have alluded to, stated that her foolish act was instigated by her reading Othello. If that tragedy could have bad such an effect upon her, are we not justified in imputing the prevalence of the cyll to the effect which the reading of the new romance of Uncle Tom' Cabin is calculated to have among that class of weak-mladed young ladies who are as yet unafocted by the Rochtster Knockings

Aprepos of this subject-we give to-day. nother portion of our columns, details of the cception of Mrs. Stowe in Liverwool and Gla gow, and an English sequel to ber work. seems that the hierarchy and respeciable por the week ending April 24. Of these, 35 were caused | aton, those advertisements would have been I tion of the clergy did not take part in the de-

monstration made in her honor in Liverpool. Perhaps, as in duty bound, they were praying for the restoration of Her Majesty to health Neither was it participated in by the nobility, who might have been also engaged in their duties about the royal antechamber. However, Mrs. Stowe was, strangely enough, presented with a sum of £130, which she accepted as if she had gone there to collect alms-and in the course of her career through the United Kingdom she may create as great a sensation and collect as large an amount as Messieurs Kossuth and Kinkel did in this country. One thing however we must say in favor of Mrs. Stowe's novel, and that is, that we anticipate from it a greater effect in the way of liberalizing the institutions of the Old World than are to be expected from all the petty and abortive at. empts of Kossuth, Mazzini and Ledru Rollin However we might desire to see it accomplish such a result. we by no means relish the turn it has taken in this quarter of the American continent. Who does?

THE PERILS OF TRAVELLING .- It would really eem that the dangers to life and limb, which ought now to form the most serious item in the calculations of the traveller in the United States, increase in a regular arithmetical progression and pari passu, with the developments of trade. commerce, and general resources. Our relations with California and the States of the Pacific are bound closer from month to month but just in like proportion with the increase of trade and prosperity comes the appalling contra of the sacrifice of human life. The States of the Union are linked into more immediate connection by those innumerable rail. road arteries through which flow trade and travel-the life of the body social; but for this we pay the fearful equivalent of having terrible casualties by the way multiplied in a like ratio The evil and the good seem to keep their relative proportions, and it is matter of doubt which

preponderates in our scale of development. How seldom does a steamer bring us from the States of the Pacific the golden treasures which California yields so unsparingly, without also bringing us news of the occurrence of some dreadful steamship calamity involving a serious loss of human life! Month after month the details of this and that casualty fill the columns of the newspapers, and the last always outswells and absorbs the previous ones, as the serpent of Moses swallowed up all the other monsters of the Egyptian necromancers. The last and most terrible of these disasters which has yet reached us is that of the destruction of the steamship Independence, off the island of Margarita, in the Pacific ocean, on the 16th of February, by which some hundred and fifty persons were sacrificed, either by fire or water. Legal inquiries are instituted, apparently resolute and sincere efforts are commenced, with the object of punishing the reckless or ignorant authors of the calamity; but in the meantime, and pending the law's delays, some new calamity. of a like nature, and perhaps transcending it in horror, may occurthe public mind becomes careless and oblivious of the past-the prosecution ends in a sort of mock trial, and, acquitted, and the culprits are again sent forth, as careful and trustworthy men, to be placed, it may be, in a position to enact the tragedy over again.

And what is true of the destruction of human life by steamboats on ocean and river, applies equally to its kindred Moloch the railroad, only that on the former the casualties are rarer though on a much more magnified scale, and that, on the latter, the victims are daily sacrificed-singly, in twos, threes, dozens, or scores. For the past few days the journals have recorded details of the terrible accident which occurred on the Chicago Railroad on Tuesday last, whereby some twenty persons. men, women and children, were killed, and fifty more or less dangerously injured. We have already given a full report of the inquest, and the verdict from the Coroner's Jury, from which it will be seen that the cor engineers of the two colliding trains are charged with, and held to answer for, the crime of having, by their gross negligence and carelessness caused this dreadful destruction of life.

There does not seem to be a single palliative circumstance in this case. The only difficulty is to discover how the collision could possibly have taken place unintentionally. The two lines of railroad-the Southern and Michigan Central-intersect at right angles on an extensive prairie or marsh, where there is not a bush or tree for miles around to obstruct the sight. and the night of the occurrence was bright moonlight. And it is also stated that the dead and dying were left on the roadside for four hours before arrangements were made to bring them into Chicago, a distance of only eight miles. If this be so, it aggravates the crime, and renders those companies and their servants fit subjects for the severest punishment which the law can inflict upon them.

This casualty however, only proves more conclusively how wrong, improper and dangerous it is to have two or more lines intersect on the same level. No charter should be given to any company whose projected line would cross that of any other, without compelling them to alter the grade so as to run the road by means of a viaduct over the other, or by means of a tunnel under it. And in this case, in Michigan it is stated that one of the companies actually proposed such a measure to the other, for their mutual benefit; but the offer was refused, and the negotiations broken off. Will this calamity have the effect upon all State Legislatures, to make them for the future refuse charters for railroads projected to intersect one or more already in operation, until at least the companies make proper arrangements, by difference of level, to avoid such disasters as that of Chicago? We hope, that with an enlightened view to the public welfare, measures may be promptly adopted to regulate such lines as may happen to be constructed in this dangerous way, and that henceforth the plans we have metioned will be strictly enforced from all companies receiving charters.

P. S.-Since writing the above we have received a telegraphic despatch announcing the loss of twenty-eight lives, by the burning of the steamer Ocean Wave on Lake Ontario, early last Saturday morning. Of some fifty persons on board only twenty-two escaped with their

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STAYS. The Scuthern Planter Convention, which assembled last Cetober in Macon, called the next cossion of its members, to be held in Montgomery, Ala., on the first Monday in May, and the convention accordingly will meet to hay at the place designated. Many celebrated and talented men from sections embracing the whole varied interest. of the darcholding States are expected to be present. Mo Andrew Stevenson, or Virginia It is expected will address the convention on the subject of the college of thouses Thomas Conb. of Miniscippi, on the editure of cotton Ir. Lantels, of Georgia, on the collumn of stor and John Crittenden, of Ections, on grain and grasses.

POLITICAL MOVING DAY .- The leases of the various place-holders in the Custom House, Post Office, and other governmental departments in this city. expire to-day. The new tenants are bustling in. to take possession; while the old, disconsolately prepare to bundle and go. And the scenes of confusion which take place in such movements, are curious. instructive and amusing. The out-going tenants cast a longing lingering look behind, on the fine, comfortable places which. by the rotatory movement of the political machine, they are obliged to vacate-on the vines and the fig trees under which for the space of four years they have been enjoying their otium cum dignitate. no man making them afraid; while, on the other hand the victorious democratic Vandals are eager to enter on the enjoyment of the sweets of office. and cruelly urge on the melancholy-looking incumbents to hurry up their cakes with all expedition. It is at once a laughable and pitiful scene to witness; but the decrees of fate and party must be obeyed, and the clearing out and the filling in is performed with merciless exactness and regularity.

We give to-day, as apropos to the movement. a very interesting sketch of the past régimes of collectors surveyors, naval officers, postmasters &c., of the city. Besides its appropriateness to the present quadrennial May-moving epoch. the information which it contains will be found of much historical and personal interest.

As many of our non-political readers may not be well posted up as to the changes that have taken place and those that are to go into effect to-day in the Post Office, Custom House and Naval departments, we supply them with the following table showing the political proclivities of the new incumbents :-

Collector-Greene C. Bronson, hard shell Marcy, hunker.
District Attorney—Charles O'Conor, hard shell Dickinson, hunker.

Diskinson, hunker.

Surveyor of the Port—John Cochrane, soft shell
Van Buren—barnburner.

Postmaster—Isaac V. Fowler, soft shell Van
Buren—barnburner, slightly tinged with Marcyism.
Navy Agent—C. Swackhamer, hard shell Marcy, hunker.

Naval Officer-H. C. Redfield, hard shell Marcy hunker.

Marshal—A. Hillyer, hard shell Dickenson, hunker.

Naval Storekeeper—Daniel E. Delavan, hard shell

Marcy, hunker.
Sub Treasurer—Mr. A. Dix, soft shell Van Buren

-barnburner. These are only the heads of the departments; but throughout the minor offices. what a number of ejectments will be mercilessly enforced! In the Custom House alone there are some seven hundred offices filled principally by whigs, most of whom will be summarily and unceremoniously thrust out to make room for the more lucky democrats. In the Post Office the changes will be more gradual, but no less certain. It is a hard thing to have to flit at any time, but particularly so on this day, when the charges of the public cartmen are so exorbitant. However, necessity has no law, and it is now a truism that to the victors belong the spoils. "True, 'tis a pity, pity 'tis 'tis true."

The New Foreign Appointments. Our telegraphic despatches from Wa ingtonresterday, announced the important fact that the missions to France, Russia, and Mexico had been filled by the appointment of General Dix, Governor Seymour, and Gen. Gadsden.

The first of these gentlemen, Mr. John A. Dix. was recently appointed Sub-Treasurer of this port, and was to be sworn in to-day. Should he accept the new appointment of Minister to France—which is more than probable, as his friends were exceedingly desirous he should obtain it-there will be a scramble among the office seekers for the vacant situation. General Dix has already occupied several important public positions, and, in 1848, was a candidate on the Van Buren ticket, for Governor of this State. In the early part of his career he served as lieutenant in the army, and subsequently filled the office of Secre tary of State of New York. He was next elected United States Senator from this State; but from the expiration of his term till his recent appointment he has not served in any official capacity under the general or State government. Mr. Dix is a native of New Hampshire, and is now over fifty years of age.

Colonel Thomas H. Seymour, Governor elect of the court of Russia. Wednesday next, as may be seen from the following note, inviting us to his inauguration, was the day fixed on which the oath of office was to be administered to him :-

HARTFORD, April 29, 1853.

Sir.—You are respectfully invited to meet in the court room, at the State House, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, May 5th, 1883, to take part in the parade, at the inauguration of his Excellency, Gov. Seymour.

Carriages will be in attendance at the time.

Please report yourself to Horace Johnson, Assistant Marshal, who will designate your position in the line.

Yours respectfully

Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

E. A. Dow, Secretary.

Governor Seymour was followed.

Governor Seymour was Colonel in the New England Regiment during the Mexican war, and a brother officer of Gen. Pierce, who belonged to the same brigade. Previous to his entrance into the army he had been four times elected Governor of Connecticut, and a member of Congress from

Gen. James Gadsden, of South Carolina, Minister to Mexico, was one of the aids of Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812, and under the administration of Mr. Monroe was nominated Adjutant General of the United States. He was subsequently appointed Brigadier General of United States Engineers, in the place of the celebrated Gen. Bernard, who returned to France; but, after helding the office for a short period, he resigned, and it was abolished at his own recommendation. In his politics General Gadsden is a strong pro-slavery man, and in 1850-'51 was a secessionist on the negro question. He suggested the idea to the South of establishing slavery in California, by sending their slaves to the southern section of that State, which he considered well adapted to slave labor.

Talk on 'Change,

'Change was rather thinly attended on Saturday, as usual about the 1st of May. Cotton sold to the extent of 1,300 bales, without change in quotations. State brands of flour were firm at \$4.62, and Cauadian sold at \$4.75; Southern fancy at \$5.75, and common at \$5.25. During the week about 1,600 barrels Gallegos Richmond City Mills sold at \$8 for export. Rice was steady, with sale at full prices for prime. The stock was estimated at 7.000 casks.

The new Corn Exchange, started the past year, and incorporated by the Legislature last winter, has met with good success. It was said that a dividend was declared qual to \$1 50 per share, on which only \$10 had been paid in. The company occupy a temporary building at No. 16 South street, where a Corn Exchange is held each forencen It commences nominally at about 10% A.M., but generally there is not a full attendance until about 11 A. M., and all is over by 11 1/2 to 12 M.

The chief transactions are in flour and grain. Imme diately along the wharves and docks in front, and above and below, are crowded together a large number of canal beats and other small craft, loaded chiefly with the

breadstuffs.
When a steam toubest arrives with a feet of capal boats, laden with Western produce, it is said "a tow has arrived. The arrival of two or three heavy toward frequently depresses prices, and when no tows arrive, by reason of a break in the grand canal, prices sometimes advance.

The neighborhood of Counties slip and below often presents one of the most crowded and busy scenes in the city. This is particularly the case in the spring and autume. The accommedations for canal heats or | tows, t was said, were altogether too limited, and were it not that accommedations were afforded at the Atlantic Desics in Brooklyn, for a portion to enter and make deliveries, in torage he the space would not admit of the minore being come to the extent it is. A are proportion of the argree brought down or canal boars are sold affect, and

frequently conditioned to be delivered along for export. Considerable lots are also sold deliverable the wharf as well as from store. The Corn Exchange Company contemplate building edifice for its accommodation, and it was suggested the it would be better to have it constructed of iron and glas, so as to secure the most room—the best light, consistent with strength and durability.

Had the old Exchange been built on a convenient plan,

so as to have secured the most room, with good light and durability, and at a moderate cost, there was no doubt but it would have proved one of the most productive investments in the city. It is a noble and imporing building, but vastly more costly than convenient or profi-

> A wish was expressed that means might be adapted by the Postmaster General to secure greater regularity and speed in the transmission of the mails between Ne v York and New Orleans. Much inconvenience and loss had been experienced by merchants during the past winter, on account of the frequent failures on the great Southern mail

The May Revolution TROUBLES OF THE TENANTRY IN NEW YORK-ULAR

RAL MOVING DAY.

To-day will be a busy one in the metropolis. It is the annual moving day. Houses are to be turned inside out-furniture smashed-cartmen abused-and landlords blessed. It is one of those days yet to be properly described in history. Housekeepers have generally busy times for two or

three weeks preceding the first of May in expeditions of discovery after new residences, or in preparations to leave their old ones. The population of New York is of a more migratory and erratic character than that of any other city in the United States. About this time every year they are seized with a trange and unaccountable desire for moving, which in some cases becomes a perfect infatuation. There are, we venture to say, hundreds of families in the city, who, no matter how irregular they may be in all their other proceedings, have not allowed a single May day to pass by without changing their place of residence. They look forward to the period when they can gratify this morbid desire with no ordinary feelings of delight, and make ready, at least, a fortuight before the proper time arrives. This class are the most indefatigable house hunters, and will spend whole days in perambulating the city in search of a dwelling to let. A small proportion of these might appropriately be termed anti-renters, from the insuperable objection they have to paying their landlords. They generally manage to get into a row about once a day with those who are so unfortunate as to live in the same house with them, and manage to convert the most trifling difficulty into a cause of quarrel. Of such people we would advise landlords to beware; and if they do happen to have them for tenants, to get rid of them on the easiest terms. The old saying, that "an empty house is better than a bad tenant," has become a truism not only in New York, but in every city throughout the world. When a landlord undertake by legal means, to make such a tenant pay his rent he generally finds, to use an expressive phrase, tht 'it costs more than it comes to." The tenant, ifie has no property which can be attached, has it inhi power not only to annoy the landlord, by refasingto leave, but he can, as experience has too often proed. so injure the house as to put him to considerableexpense in repairing it. We have heard of some instances of this kind in which the landlord acually paid his tormentor to leave the house. This cass of tenants, however, as we have said, form a snall proportion of our migratory population.

It is the general impression that more removals will take place this May than have been known in any preceding year. This is to a great exent attributable to the large increase in the rate of rents, and, as a consequence, the desire of tenants to procure cheaper houses. To effect this desirable object large numbers have been compelled to move farther up town, where, although they have not so many conveniences, they are enabled to live cheaper. It is said that the establishment of the Sixth and Eighth avenue railroads had such a surprising effect upon building operations in the section of the city lying between Thirtleth and Fiftieth streets, and Fourth avenue and the North river, that, during the past year, the number of houses erected is nearly double that of the year before. A large proportion of these may be set down to the credit of the Crystal Palace. which has also been the partial cause of the present great increase in rents. We hope, however, that the termination of the Exhibition will bring about a better condition of things for tenants-for, no matter who gains, they are generally the losers.

Tradesmen and mechanics can strike for higher wages, and their employers, as we have seen, have generally to accede to their demands; but who and striking for a reduction of rents? They are completely at the mercy of their landlords; and they have to submit, no matter how unwillingly, to their terms. If the rents were made more uniform throughout the city, there is little doubt that the number of removals would be materially lessened; but we are afraid the day is far distant that will see a uniformity in the value of houses on Manhattan island. Meantime, as moving is at present the order of the day, the only thing we can do is to prepare for it the best way we can.

The May Term of the Law Courts. There will be little more than forty eight hours later

mission between the termination of the April and the commencement of the May term of the law courts; and if the general household move does not make jurous scarce to-day, the several branches for trials will be in active peration, as a great deal of business has to be disposed of within the next three months; and then lawyers and litigants will anxiously look out for their annual relexation from the turmoils and vexations of all who deal in

The Surreme Court General Term, where Judges Edmonds, Edwards, and Mitchell preside, will sit this termthe first Monday and Thursday and the second Friday, being motion days. There will be but one part of the Circuit held, (by Judge Roosevelt,) and the calendar will be continued from where part first of April left off. Judge Roosevelt will hold the Special Term contemporaneously with the Circuit, and Judge Morris will preside at Cham bers, where the clerk will receive notes of issue for the May Saturday motion ca endar. The Canal and Walker street reference has been continued for three weeks, at the expense of the objectors,

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will not be held until

June, when a special term will be called by the District Attorney, for the trial of De Corne, for the Greenwich street homicide.

The Superior Court will, as usual, have two brauches for jury trials; and though upwards of four hundred causes were disposed of during the month of April, there yet remain the balance of nine hundred to be tried. The General Term, Special Term and Chambers of this Court

will also sit. Two parts of the Common Pleas will be in operation for trial causes, and one Judge will dispose of Chamber and Special Term business.

The United States Courts commence their term on the

first I wesday of the month -- to morrow. The Circuit and the District Courts will be held by Judge Ingersoll, of Connecticut, and Judge Betts. The case of the Henry Clay steamboat disaster is set down for the 11th of May; but we are informed that it will not be tried before the first Tuesday in June. Mr. J. Prescott Hell, ex-District Attorney, and Mr. William M. Evarts, will appear for the prosecution, as Mr. O'Cenor, the present United States Attorney, was previously retalked for the accused parties, and he, consequently, will not take any part in the trial, either for the government or the defence. There is one case of manslaughter, con mitted on board the American ship Roselus, which will be tried during the present term. The Grand Jury who are subpænned for to morrow, have a large amount of criminal business to dispose of, amongst which is the case of Michael Reardon, for an alleged murder on board

the ship American Congress, In the Marine Court, the Judges elect-A. A. Tuo opson. A. A. Phillips and Florence McCarthy—ascend the beach on the 16th of this month, when Judges Lynch and Cowles retire. The business will thencefores d be dis posed of in the new court room in the building erected or Sessions and other law purposes, on Chambers street and the Park. Mr. M. D. Gale, a member of the grese at House of Assembly, has been appointed clerk of the Marine Court, and we understand that the selvry of the Judges elect will be fixed at \$3,000 a year each, in con-